OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1898-TWELVE PAGES.

DAY FOR INSPECTION THEY MEET PRESIDENT FAURE WHEELER GIVES TESTIMONY TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA

Yesterday at the Fair Given Over to Sightseeing Exclusively.

MANY PEOPLE ENJOY THE EXPOSITION

Good Crowds at the Grounds During the Morning and Afternoon.

DOUBLE STATE CELEBRATION FOR TODAY

Ohio and Pennsylvania Will Have the Stage All Day Long.

TOPEKA'S KARNIVAL KNIGHTS COME ALSO rivalries among other nations."

Kansas' Capital Sends a Gallant Crew of Merrymakers and Queen They Crowned During Their Festivities to Join with Omaha.

Total Admissions Yesterday 19,999 Total to Date 1,760,821

steady stream of humanity pouring through the gates. There were times when the attendance promised to be close to the highslumped off, leaving the day one to go along in the 20,000 class. The attendance during the early part of the day was much larger than usual, owing to the fact that thousands of strangers had reached the city the night before and were anxious to put in a full day upon the grounds.

Most of the visitors yesterday were from a distance and have come here to remain tunity." during the balance of the week. Many of them are farmers who have brought their families along. Then there are hosts of show, many of whom will remain several present. days looking over the stock and making purchases of animals with which to improve WILL PLEAD HER INNOCENCE ordered him to disembark the next day, the quality of their herds. In addition to these there were many people who came here to witness the downtown parades and participate in the pleasures that go along with the great festivities attendant upon the coming of King Ak-Sar-Ben IV, who entered the city last night.

There was all kinds of weather yesterday, but none of it interfered with the pleasures of the exposition visitors. It started in cold and chilly and continued so until nearly noon, when the sun broke mosphere. During the afternoon the wind are trying to make of this case." whipped around into the northwest and blew in the cold wave from the frigid zone. Nobody seemed to care and the only difference that the changed condition of the afternoon made to the sightseer was to cause the greatcoat to be buttoned up a little tighter under the chin.

afterpoon there was nothing of a special according to her present statement, to take nature to attract the attention of the expo- adventage of the new law which only comes sition visitor. It was just an ordinary day, into operation October 12, under which for fut that even to be sufficient to satisfy the the first time in the history of English thousands who put in their time crowding jurisprudence, prisoners have the option of through the big buildings, examining the testifying in their own defense. When next exhibits and wondering at the beauties that have grown up upon the spot where one year ago was a field of waving corn.

Evening Attendance is Light.

The evening attendance at the exposition was about the lightest in the history of the big show. Even the Midway was almost deserted and for once the barker in front of the side show found himself without an audience. The "free show in the lobby" could not attract a crowd, simply because the crowd was not there to be attracted. This condition was not due to weather or causes over which the exposition management had control. It was brought about by reason of the night having been set aside for the triumphal entry of Ak-Sar-Ben IV and all of his loyal subjects were along the streets of the city, there to pay homage to the great monarch.

Today promises to be a red letter day the history of the exposition, as it has sundry and numerous special features. The live stock show will be in full blast, as about all of the animals have arrived and have been installed in the classes to which they belong. In addition to this big show two of the states of the union. Ohio and Pennsylvania, will have the right of way. As neither of the states have buildings on the grounds, the exercises will be held it the auditorium. The Ohio day exercises will be held at 11 o'clock in the forepoon and the Pennsylvania day program will be taken up at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon both occasions there will be addressed of welcome and responses, music and a season of handshaking. Special trains from both Ohio and Pennsylvania have arrived, brouging the governors of the two states, the members of their respective staffs, to-

and visitors. Mercer county, Illinois, cends in a delegation of several hundred people, all of whom come on a special train. They do not | ment to Special Commissioner Porter favorcome for the purpose of making speeches or ling a heavy export duty on raw tobacco leaf. listening to speeches, but solely to have a To this the dealers filed a strenuous protest, good time and see the wonders of the exposition. Most of them will remain during the balance of the week and while upon the grounds will make their headquarters at the agricultural districts and trade advantages Illinois state building.

One of the big parties and one of the swell ones comes from Topeka, Kan. There are 700 persons, all members of the Karnival Knights of that city. They have brought along their queen, Miss Anna Rose, a native of Hilo, Hawaii, a girl who has recently been crowned queen of all the Kansans. These knights are members of an organization similar to the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben and their visit at this time is the grand finale of a successful season of festivities that has just closed. The Karnival Knights will visit the exposition today, accompanied by a band of music that they have brought along and will parade the grounds. When not seeing the sights they will be at the Kansas state building.

MISSOURIANS WILL BE ON HAND. Governor Will Head the Party Coming

to the Exposition. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4 .- Governor Stephens and family, with his military staff and the state officials and their families, will visit the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha on Missouri day, October 10. The party will go over the Burlington route, reaching Omaha by way of Kansas City, and will remain over the 12th, President McKinley's Low rates have been made by the Burlington, Missouri Pacific and other reads running to Omaha, and many thousand Missourians expect to take advantage of them.

Closes Up Early.

The exposition grounds were as quiet as the grave last night. Everybody except the guards and the employes were down town

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

American Pence Commissioners Are Presented to the Head of the Freue! Republie.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Oct. 4 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Patrie publishes an interview with Abarzaza and Cerero. The former says: "The idea of Spain being turned into a republic like the United States is a wholly retrogressive one and there is no danger of Catalonia and Biscaya cutting adrift from the nation."

Cerero says: "The expected peace must have the effect of complicating all western questions, as America evidently wants to play a preponderating part in the world's events. The idea of separation and autonomy are not shared by a majority of the people in Cuba. If America takes the of the day, General Wheeler's testimony cov-Philippines she must seek friendship with Japan and England and thus exert powerful

While the Spanish commissioners were digesting the American proposals respecting the Philippines the American commissioners held two lengthy sessions at their hotel today, when the Cuban and Porto Rico questions engaged their attention. Ambassador Porter, accompanied by Secre-tary Vignaud, conducted the commission to the Elysee for presentation to President Faure. Faure wore a civil frock coat without a decoration and received the commis-All roads seemed to lead to the exposition sion in his private cabinet. Faure bowed grounds yesterday and from early morning and shook hands, addressing a few words until late in the afternoon there was a in English to each commissioner. Subsequently the party sat about, the president occasionally speaking French or English. The chief event of the function was Secwater mark, but during the afternoon it retary Day presenting President McKinley's message, only a few lines, thanking Faure for the French government's courteous reception of the commission and assuring to him of his personal good will.

> ley and the government of the United States being sworn. He replied that he had none, alternately, and necessarily there was much very sincerely for the message you handed me and will reply at my earliest oppor-

Everything connected with the ceremonial was marked by republican simplicity and the whole affair was over in half an hour. people who have come to the live stock Neither Madame nor Lucie Faure was

Mrs. Guilford Denies All Complicity in the Death of Miss Emma Gill.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 4 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The first information of the arrest made in the United States in connection with Emma Gill was conveyed to Dr. Nancy Guilford today by her lawyer. She displayed considerable surprise through the clouds and warmed up the at- and said: "I don't know what the police

She now presents a confident demeanor and I hear on reliable authority that she intends to make a separate defense. Her line is to be that she is innocent of any dealing with Emma Gill and that the American police are endeavoring to get her extradited on this charge to make her Aside from the Indian sham battle in the amenable for past offenses. She intends, detectives will not have arrived, so the authorities here intend to demand a further remand. When she goes on the witness stand she will admit her identity as Mrs. Guilford and give her reason for assuming the alias of Mrs. Wilbur that she was so hounded by the police she determined to

seek refuge in England. "I regret I can say no more," said Attorney Wilson, "but Mrs. Guilford asserts absolutely she had no connection with the killing of Emma Gill, whose name she declared she had never heard or seen until she saw it in the cable today."

A fortnight or three weeks will clapse before she can be started for New York. While under detention as an untried prisoner at Holloway jail Mrs. Guilford occupies a room or cell in which the Dowager Duchess Sutherland was confined two years ago for contempt of court. The furniture, however, is not the same as that used by the duchess but is ordinary jail furniture. She has been placed in this not as a mark of favor but because the ordinary rooms allofted untried females are undergoing alteration. She has her meals sent in from a neighboring coffee house, which has supplied all the well-to-do first class misdemeanants and untried prisoners

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN HAVANA

Establishes Five Large Cigar Factories and Combines with a Syndicate.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) HAVANA, Oct. 4 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-English capigother with members of trade organizations tal has established five of the largest cigar factories here and combined with a syndicate previously operating four factories. The Spanish manufacturers presented an arguaffirming that such a duty would insure Spanish control of the trade, while the abolition of the duty would bring prosperity to

to the United States manufacturers. The systematic extortion employed by at-General Butler of the United States commission by the British consul. The case which is the basis of the complaint is that of Mrs. T. W. Taylor of Illinois, a widow whose husband left an estate here. General Butler has determined to assist her.

General Blanco has issued orders for the

SAGASTA ASKS FOR ADVICE

Consults His Colleagues Concerning Late Dispatch Wafted from the

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) MADRID, Oct. 4 .- (New York World Ca. olegram-Special Telegram.)-Senor Sagasta had a conference with several of his colleagues today on receipt of lengthy telegraphic dispatches from the peace commis sioners at Paris. These dispatches are said to deal with the demand put forward by the American commissioners at a recent meet ing at Paris for the complete cession of the Philippines. The belief prevails in diplomatic and ministerial circles here that this demand represents much more than will satisfy the United States commissioners and at the very outside the cession of Luzon will be insisted on. The raising of the Philippine question at this stage of the conference caused surprise, the instructions to Spanish commissioners having provided for dallying negotiations on Cuba and Porto Rican matters in the belief that American opinion is setting gradually against an expansion policy.

Brave Old Veteran Appears Before the Investigating Committee.

TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS OF THE CAMPAIGN

Gives a Detailed Account of the San- TODAY AT THE EXPOSITION. tingo Campaign and Punctures a Lot of Lies About Camp Wikoff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-The war investigation commission began the taking of testimony today and Major General Joseph Wheeler was on the stand the greater part ered the cases of the soldiers at the two important points of Santiago and Wikoff.

With reference to the conduct of affair

at Santiago he said there had necessarily been suffering in the trenches, but General Shafter had exercised the utmost effort to protect his men. There had been, he said a shortage of land transportation facilities for a time and there had been no tents for a week. The roads were fair. The general contended that Wikoff was a model comp, the climate a salubrious one and the accommodations quite exceptional in

character. He considered the hospital capacity equal to the demands upon it and said that no military camp in history was ever so well supplied in all respects as was this. Retape methods were entirely abolished and the demands of the men were met as soon as they were properly voiced.

Takes the Oath.

When General Joseph Wheeler took the stand Chairman Dodge stated the scope hlm of mission's duties and asked General Faure said: "I thank President McKin- Wheeler whether he had any objections to and Major Mills, recorder for the commission, administered the oath. Ex-Governor Beaver conducted the examination, developing the essential facts as to General Wheeler's rank and his command. General on the 14th of June, but that he had no knowledge of the plan of campaign before going aboard the transport. He then told of the voyage. On June 21 General Shafter which he did with a portion of his com-mand. He rode into the country four miles that day and the next moved his troops to Jaguaracita. He then began his reconnoitering, arranging with General Castillo of the Cuban army to send Cuban troops with his men for the reconnoitre, but unfortunately the Cubans did not keep the engagement He told of the first battle at La Quasima, stopping to compliment specially the regular troops and also to speak of their excellent firing. They soon learned to mistrust the reports and estimates of the Spaniards. General Wheeler had not been able on his own account to secure an accurate estimate of the Spanish loss during the American approach upon Santiago.

Speaking of the proceedings after the first battles, he explained that he had been reported sick and there were some movements just prior to the battle at El Caney with which he was not familiar. "I was sick," "but I had been on the 29th and 30th. Still I had not gone on the sick list I had a fever, but I appreciated the situa-

tion, took medicine and came out all-right." He was in the battle of El Caney and expressed the opinion that more men had been killed in the formation of the line wading the San Juan river, saying that the water was about waist deep.

Officers and Men Fare Alike.

"I ought to say," said the general in the course of his testimony, "that it was magnificent to see officers of high rank go ashore with their packs on their backs, ac cepting all the fortunes of war with the soldiers. None of us were mounted and we

were without tents for seven days.' Speaking of the character of the roads from the coast to the points occupied by the Americans he said that with such attention as they were able to give to them been severe up to that time. The roads were not equal to the demands. The supplies he considered sufficient except in a few instances, and in those instances the deficiency was only temporary.

"General Shafter," he said, "deserve great credit for the zeal he displayed in this and I think there is no doubt that he succeeded. We used pack trains and there was comparatively little suffering because of the shortness of quartermasters supplies."

General Wheeler said, in response to a question, that Cervera's fleet was the objective of the campaign. There was no reason why the Spanish troops should not have made a sortie from Santiago, and he had asked General Toral after the surrender why he had not attacked. The latter replied that the failure to do so was because his men were footsore. Yet General Wheeler could not accept this explanation, for the Spanish soldiers were not footsore. General Wheeler's opinion was that the Spanish commander was not able to face the Americans in the

Care of Wounded and Sick. Discussing the plan of campaign, he said

he doubted whether any more effective plan medical department he said that at times there were complaints, but that they were affected him. not serious. On occasions there was a short age of surgeons, some of the surgeons being sick or wounded. According to General Wheeler's belief the wounded in battle were promptly cared for by the surgeons. After the fight of July 1 all the wounded were torneys here has been officially laid before carried from the field that night. The witness had beard there was more complaint of the shortage of medicine among the in fantry than in the cavalry service.

Going back to Tampa, he said that at the season that he was there, the first half of June, the site was without objection, but he had felt that it would be wet later in departure of officers' families on October 22. the season. It was his impression that Tampa had been selected as a camp site after the beginning of the war and was incidental to the intended movement on Havana. There was, he said, at times some shortage of medcine at the camp, "but nothing," he added. 'that a soldier could complain of. He had comfortable tents and the commissary supplies were sufficient. The water supply also was good." He said the men in his command were well taken care of. However, very few men were at that time sick. He had himself gone into the hospitals and had

found the men doing well. General Wheeler said he had no control over any of the supplies which were taken to Santiago on the transports when he left Tampa. This was attended to by the different staff officers. He only knew from conversation with these that there was an abundance of the supplies of all charac-

Suffering in Trenches.

Returning to the Santiago campaign, said that only two regiments had reported a shortage of rations and he had immediately telephoned to the rear and the shortage, which was due to accident, had been adjusted. There was suffering when the men were compelled to lie in the I breastworks. The meat was poor and they

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At the Grounds: Pennsylvania Day.

Grounds,

Ohio Day. Topeka Day. Mercer County, Illinois Day. 10 a. m., Live Stock and Poultry Show.

8 a. m. to 10 p. m., Indian Congress on Indian Grounds. 10 a. m., Omaha Concert Band at Auditorium.

11 a. m., Ohio Day Exercises at Auditorium. 11:30 a. m., Battleship Illinois Docked at Government Building. 12 m., Fire Horses Hitched by Elec-

1 p. m., Innes Band at Auditorium.

2:30 p. m., Pennsylvania Exercises at Auditorium.

3 p. m., United States Life Saving Drill on Lugoon. 4 p. m., Organ Recital at Audito-4:30 p. m., Indian Dance on Indian

5 p. m., Omaha Concert Band, Government Ruilding. p. m., Indian Dances at Indian Grounds. 7 p. m., Innes Band on Plaza. 9 p. m., Grand Fireworks, North Tract.

9 n. m., National Association Farmers' Institute Managers, Commercial Club.

had no bread but hard tack. They were forced to live in the sun and water sickness. While they had the full quota of doctors and nurses, he thought that if more had been furnished the men would have been better cared for. As for rations, three days' supply was generally issued. Sketch of the Career of the Present Post-Wheeler stated that he left Tampa for Cuba Whenever the troops went into action they would throw their food away as well as their packs, and they often did not recover them.

General Wheeler took up the common report that the Cubens stole goods thus discarded. It was not fair, he said, to thus accuse the natives, for there was so much of this flotsam and jetsam that hungry and poorly clothed as the Cubans were, they were not to be blamed for helping themselves. He said he had seen among the 22,-600 people who came out of Santiago many women of refinement who were emaciated and evidently hungry. In reply to questions he said he never had heard of any shortage of commissary or ordnance supplies at Santiago, but he had been told that the medical knowledge on this point. He had seen some wounded men crawling to the rear in the engagements, but as a rule as soon as a man fell in battle he was carried to the hospitals by the medical corps. He said that as a rule the quality of hard tack was good. Where there was any deterioration it was due to local rains and not to the fact of original inferiority. The spirit of the army was such, he said, that there was no disposition to complain. They were all proud to

be there and willing to ut termo hardships." Regulars More Shiffty. Replying to a question from Colonel Denby, General Wheeler said the regulars had than afterward. He told of the necessity for shown a greater ability to take care of them selves than the volunteers. The volunteers were more careless, but the volunteer cavalry were not so negligent as the other volunteers, because they were generally western men who had been used to camping. He thought this fact had had a strong influence in causing the health of the regulars to be

better than that of the volunteers. Captain Howell asked to what he attributed the development of disease after the capitulation of Santiago and General Wheeler replied that it was due to the climate and to the exposure made necessary. All the men seemed to be more or less at fected by the conditions. He had, he said, they were very good. The rains had not known of no instance of a sick or wounded man dying from want of care from the

physicians. So far as he knew, there was general ommendation of the medical corps, except that on one or two occasions there had been some grumbling in regard to general conditions. He thought there was a derespect. He devoted himself to this task ficiency in the number of ambulances, but this deficiency was due to the exigencies the organization was sixty strong and if of the campaign. General Wheeler also they all left the college it would prove said in reply to Captain Howell that he a weakening to the institution that it would knew of no confusion in shipping supplies hardly be able to endure at that time. Dr. from Tampa. He was not acquainted with Nott relented and Smith was the first to a case in which any body of a vehicle was herald to him the election of Abraham Linshipped on one vessel and the wheels on another. His memory was not distinct as to complaints from physicians in his command as to scarcity of medical supplies. but he thought there were some such complaints, and in such cases he had had them supplied as promptly as possible. There had been difficulty in getting the transports to lie as near in shore as was desirable, rendering it difficult to get at rur ;lies promptly.

In this connection General Wheeler re vealed the fact that he had felt somewhat hurt that his had been the fourth command ordered to be landed, when he thought his could have been adopted. Speaking of the rank entitled him to the first landing, General Shafter had given the order which thus

Men Complained of Heat.

Speaking of the sleeping apartments on the ransport, General Wheeler said they were quite warm and there was some discomfort. He had often gone down among the men at night and found that there was comparatively little complaint, except from the heat. Coming back from Santiago to Montauk he had sailed on the Miami, having chosen it ecause it was said to be the worst. had found it very comfortable. When they landed there were only thirty-four sick and only three or four of these were too ill to stand up for inspection.

There was plenty of water on the vessel and a sufficiency of ice for the sick, though not for the others. After the destruction of Cervera's fleet the army was more abundantly supplied than any army in the field had been.

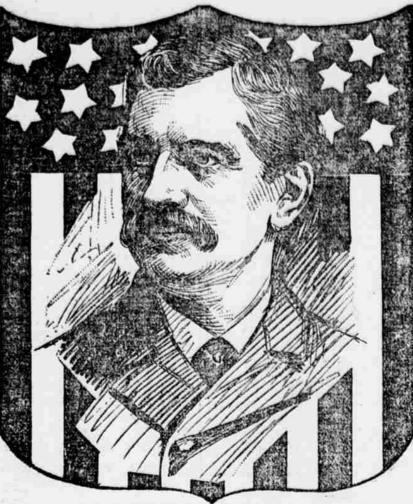
For the future he recommended the mer should be kept off the ground and be well sheltered from the rain by good tents. There should be much care in regard to transportation facilities and to medical and commissar supplies. He said in reply to a question that the tents had been left on board the transports, so no time should be consumed in renoving them.

"We were there for business," he said and we felt that prompt disemburkation and a speedy movement to the front would impress the enemy more than anything else we could do."

Shortage of Transportation Facilities There was also a shortage at this time of ransportation facilities. The deficiency of ransportation after the landing was the reaon why the tents were not brought up, why he siege guns were not brought up and why nany other things were not done. After a recess General Wheeler devoted

(Continued on Third Page.)

PENNSYLVANIA DAY'S ORATOR.



CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

master General.

TRAINED IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE

Schooled in Politics Among Masters

of the Craft with Whom He

Ranked as Peer-His Service to the Government.

A public reception will be given in The building tonight in honor of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press and ex-minister to Russia. Invitations have been sent supplies were short, but he had no personal to 1,100 Transmississippi postmasters and newspaper men, but the reception will not be confined to them. The general public is cordially invited to be present and make the acquaintance of the prominent visitor. Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith had his training for a public career in a newspaper office. This was in the very heart of the political agitation of his early days, Albany, N. Y., where his relations were of a most intimate nature with both Roscoe Conkling and James G. Blaine, The press there was naturally the center of politics. His first experience was on the Express, on which paper his pen soon made him in great demand and he then beame the editor of the Journal as an owner of one-eighth interest in the latter paper. His native state was Connecticut. He was born in the northwestern part of it, at Mansfield. His grandfather had established himself in a manufacturing business at Albany. and before reaching his 'teens. Mr. Smith found bimself in Albany as early as 1849, cratic central committee, came out wide tertwined with the pretty costumes of the living there until 1880, when he removed to Philadelphia. After a term at the Albany High school he became one of its teachers and then attended Union college, Schenectady, from which he graduated in the class of 1861. While at this latter institution young Smith was the captain of the Lincoln Wideawakes. Old Dr. Nott, the presi- it and put it in fall. dent of the college, was a Seward man and but destiny favored the railsplitting candi-

date, and much to the chagrin of Dr. Nott young Smith scored his first political success by being on the right side. He had to be something of a hero, too, in this, for his preceptor ordered the Wideawakes to leave the college, so strong were his Seward prejudices. Smith held out by telling him that coin as president of the United States.

Among Political Giants

Weed and Croswell were the journalistic examples who had served to inspire Smith with an ambition to help mould the thought of his times. They had made the Argus and the Journal as good as political bibles. The Express, on which he went to work first was not a very radical party organ. Governor Fenton was at that time the director of things political, but his friendship for Horace Greeley caused him to make shipwreck of his control. Greeley found Fenton also a heavy load to carry at times, but, like the old party editor, he carried him l faithfully and all the governor's friends Bushnell was fatigued from the long jourfound shelter under the guns of the Ex- ney and would say little except that the

With shrewd foresight the budding young editor accepted the place offered him on the remain in Omaha during today and tomor-Journal. It was the state paper, with a row, when it will return to Cincinnati via printing contract amounting to \$30,000. It fell to the lot of Mr. Smith as the editor of the Journal to write the state platform of Omaha once before, when he passed through his party for years. This he did until after the depot three years ago. his removal to Philadelphia. Then he was asked to write the New York platform once more, but he refused because he was on posed to a third term for General Grant. On that occasion he was made the presiding officer of the convention which was held at Utica, but that closed his connection with New York state politics.

It was because of his support of Roscoe Conkling that Mr. Smith cut short his connection with the Albany Journal. Perhaps not altogether on this account, because he was becoming dissatisfied with the financial prospects of the paper. The period of Boss Tweed had left some demoralization in this line. The Express was about to get standing as the political organ. State politics, too, had become more or less entangled over the appointment of Smythe as insurance commissioner. The upshot of all this was that Mr. Smith, at the suggestion o Whitelaw Reid, undertook the editorship of the Philadelphia Press, under Calvin Wells.

First Meeting with McKinley. Mr. Smith's first meeting with President

speaker. He had gone to the national capitol with an influential Albany delegaence in 1872, he found himself bound to the or 8,000,

OF CHARLES EMORY SMITH support of Conkling, and so replied to Mr. inspiring strains of myriad instruments of brass and the resounding cheers of a bunwith the state and its convention, as Mr. Conkling's claims would be pressed by the organic part of the party in New York, the people came to greet their king. The Blaine approved of his position in this knight in his robes of blue and ermine, the under the circumstances. After he ceased to take an active part in New York polities he felt free to favor Blaine, but yet continued upon amiable relations with Mr. Conkling, eventually, however, after 1881, In all the history of Quivers, since the seed taking a position against Conkling.

Mr. Smith was minister to Russia under President Harrison. The appointment, he says himself, was purely an accident. John galdsome welcome. Wanamaker, then postmaster general, sent word that Pennsylvania could get the place. A conference was held in Philadelphia and Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania was agreed upon. Mr. Smith went to Washington and had an interview with the president. The result was that Mr. Blaine soon offered him the Russian mis-

Mr. Smith was appointed postmaster general by President McKinley, to succeed Mr.

Two Busy Bees-One at Toledo and the Other at Omaha-Connect Their Wires.

(By Courtesy of the Toledo Bee.)

The Omaha Bee, sends greetings to Ohioans at Omaha on Ohlo day.

murder, matrimony or suicide since the trains left for Omaha open for holding the Philippines and every-

thing else we got our fingers on during the war with Spain. Otherwise the community is tranquil. factory is still there, despite the determination of the police board last night to arrest

- Society circles are agog with excitement

coming-out party tomorrow night. Perhaps Editor Curtis of the Blade will be relieved to know that Candidate Niece was

in town today. The Commercial staff reports for the bene fit of Editor Cass that it has a full report of tonight's meeting of the Jackson league. Tomorrow night the Bee will send an hon-

est report of Congressman Southard's opening gun and give an imitation of a democratic newspaper telling the truth about a republican meeting. There is a general expectation here that the Ohloans at Omaha will bring home with

possible as a starter for the Ohio centennial in Toledo in 1903. Everybody is notified that the forks are all

them as much of the great exposition as

The gubernaterial party of Ohlo arrived on No. 1 over the Burlington at 1 o'clock this morning. The party occupied two special sleepers and was made up of Governor Asa S. Bushnell and eleven of his staff, com-

well

pleting a total of twenty-two. The party was driven from the train t the Paxton hotel, which will be the headquarters during the stay here. Governor trip had been pleasant and without incident. He remarked that the party would

St. Louis. Governor Bushnell has only been in The party wore the suitable decoration of

a national fing with a buckeye pendent. In

charge of the transportation was William Shaw, district passenger agent of the Burlington. The party was made up of: Governor Bushnell and wife, Major General Herbert B. Kingsley, adjutant general; Brigadier General William P. Orr of Piqua, gartermaster general; Brigadier General Joseph E. Lowes, surgeon general, wife and daughter, of Dayton; and the following aides-de-esimp: Colonel David L. Cockley of Shelby, Colonel Charles B. Wing, wife, daughter and Miss Timms of Cincinnati: Colonel Charles R. Fisher of Wilmington, Colonel Julius Fleischmann and wife of Cincinnati, Colonel Robert C. McKinney and the state printing and the outlook for the wife of Hamilton, Colonel Albert Brewer Journal was that it would lose its organic and wife of Tiffin, Lieutenant Max Fleischmenn of Columbus, Hon. Charles L. Kurtz

of Columbus. Dick Named for Congress. WARREN, O., Oct. 4.-The republicans of

the Ninteenth Ohio district tonight nom-

inated Colonel Charles F. Dick, secretary of the republican national committee, to congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Congressman Northway McKinley was at a Blaine dinner in Wash- and for the full term of two years. The ington about the time Blaine became convention was in session twelve hours, and the nomination was made on the fortyeighth ballot. The democrats met here tion and they were invited to Governor also and nominated R. H. Nevins and J. Fish's, to Blaine's and to Bayard's. Blaine H. Phelps, both of Akron, for the long wanted his support in 1876, and, though and short terms respectively. The district he had introduced Blaine to many an audi- has a normal republican majority of 7,000

ALL HAIL THE KING

His Most Christian Mejesty Ak-Sar-Ben IV

Enters His Capital City. MIGHTY LORD OF QUIVERA NOW REIGNS

Brilliant Train of Courtiers and Beautiful

Pageantry Accompany Him.

DREAMS OF THE MOON TOLD IN PICTURES

Poetry of Granada Embalmed for Delight of Admiring Scores of Thousands.

ALHAMAR'S PALACE AFFORDS THE THEME

Glorious Legends of the Wonderful Building from the Founder to Bonbdil Illustrated with Unusually Artistic Effect.

"Hail, all hail to the King." The rapturous cry resounded through all the kingdom of Quivers last night as a loyal people greeted the advent of King Ak-Sar-Ben IV and rendered homage to his illustrious fame. Mightier than his proudest predecessor, mounted on his silver charlot which scintillated in the glittering radiance of thousands of electric lamps, preceded by knights resplendent in the gorgeous livery of his court and followed by an interminable train of courtiers mounted on chariots that

reflected the shimmering splender of a thou-

sand rainbows, the puissant monarch en-

tered the capital city of his realm to the dred thousand threats. From every corner of his broad domain the people came to greet their king. The humble peasant clad in the habiliments of toil, the queen of beauty and the lowly dame, jostled each other in the surging crowd and bent the knee in fealty to him. of the empire first sprouted on its bare and

rugged wastes, no ruler had received a more

And to the favorite who stood beside his throne the monarch swore that no king had ever ruled a fairer city. The imperial pageant moved through streets that blazed with light and life and color. At frequent intervals arches of colored lights cast fantastic colors on his charlot and on either hand unbroken lines of radiant bulbs blazed down on the tumultuous throng and lit the emblematic hangings that were draped and festooned and clustered from every wall and cornice. And wanderers from far-off kingdoms, even from the cities whose walls look BUCKEYE NEWS FOR BUCKEYES down upon the sea, marveled at the spectacle and said, "Great is Quivera and its

king. Subjects Throng the Highway.

Soon after the electric illumination succeeded the sunlight the people began to gather in the public places to await the tri-TOLEDO, O., Oct. 4.- (Special Telegraff.) un phant entry of King Ak-Sar Ben. By 8 The Toledo Bee, through the courtesy of o'clock the entire population of the city seemed to have congregated on the streets that had been selected as the route of the Toledo is on its good behavior while Mayor | pageant and on each side the windows and Jones is out of town. Nobody has committed improvised reviewing stands were crowded with waiting subjects. The colors of Ak-Sar-Ben were everywhere conspicuous. They At a reunion of old soldiers today Captain | were flaunted from the buildings, waved P. H. Dowling, ex-chairman of the aemo- from a thousand windows and tastefully in-

maids and matrons of the realm. When the first trumpets announced the approach of the regal train the populace cheered in welcome and as the full splendor The public odor surrounding the linsee i oil of its pageantry appeared they broke into a tumult of enthusiasm that compelled the king to bow his appreciation at every turn. Other kings had passed over the same streets and received the greeting of the did his best to break up the Wideawakes, in anticipation of Congressmen Southard's same people, but none had been surrounded with such imposing pomp nor inspired so

enthusiastic an ovation. The parade was led by the Board of Govrnors on horseback, clad in riding boots, white trousers, red coats and black caps. They were followed by the McCook band, with twenty-four pieces, and the Seventh Ward band of this city, with thirty pieces, one or the other of the organizations playing all the time.

The first float represented the title of the pageant, "Alhambra." It presented a portion of the old palace which Irving found in the mountains of Spain, near Granada, and which had at one time been occupied by a line of distinguished Moorish monarchs. The ruins had grown to cobwebs, the home of vicious spiders, and surrounded with rank vegetation through which vile reptiler crept. It was the picture of desolation and

Where the King Rode.

Float two was that of King Ak-Sar-Bez IV, and showed the gracious and devoted monarch riding in a golden chariot drawn by lions. In the forward part of the charlot stood a herald with trumpet in hand to sound the glad news of the coming of the prince of push, progress and prosperity, bringing happiness and plenty to all of his

adoring subjects. The Omaha Concert band led the third float, entitled, "Alhamar, the founder of Alhambra." Mahamad Aben Alhamar was shown on his throne surrounded by his court. Profusion of flowers, which were blooming on all sides of him, represented the development of his people in the arts and sciences which he fostered and couraged from the day he ascended his throne until his untimely death, through which Albambra became a later day paradise of beauty and contentment, and Alhamar

the idol of his kingdom. Float four was a characterization of the 'Adventure of the Mason." The mason stood at the front of the basin engaged in preparing a tomb in which were to be buried the pots of gold belonging to the eccentric priest. The priest stands guard at the door prepared to lead away the mason when his work shall be completed, that he may retain no recollection of the spot. Later, according to the legend, the priest dies, and as the owner will not repair the property. he can find no tenant for it, and the mason is accorded the privilege of occupying it for keeping it in reasonable repair. He remembers the basin, digs up the money, and thereafter lives in case and comfort without disclosing his secret until the day of

his death. Where Wisdom Was Vanquished.

The wonderful cave of the Arabian asreloger. Abu Ayub, who in the reign of King Aben Habuz was summoned to the counsel of that very much harassed monarch, was the fifth in the procession and followed the Omaha Military band, With his flowing white beard the old seer still tooked as sage as when he scorned King Aben's "paradise of fools," but he, too, nad fallen a victim to the graces of the beautiful houris and he was amused with three of them in gaudy Turkish costumes